

Charleston Daily News

VOL. I. NO. 89.

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Memorial of the Confederate War for Independence.

Under this title very interesting series of papers is being published in this Number. Col. Isaac Fox Borcke, Chief of Staff to Gen. J. B. Stuart, presents these to the world from his American journal. Of course, the narrative, being transcribed from his diary, is largely subjective, and nearly altogether restricted to the adventures of Gen. Stuart and his staff. The writer formerly was an officer in the Prussian Brandenburg Dragoons, and tells us, in these documents, that when he was in Charlottenburg, he could not speak a word of English. He must have made good use of his time during the war, as this narrative is exceedingly well written, nowhere exhibiting solecisms or foreign idiom. He is possessed, moreover, of very descriptive powers, a graceful, delicate humor, and a frank, full of good fellowship.

Being chased by a Federal man-of-war off the coast of Nassau, he took the precautionary measure of destroying all his letters of introduction, and thus found himself in a strange land, ignorant of the language, without a single friend, or any voucher to his character, identity or intentions. He was fortunate enough to meet a gentleman [Isaac Nason] who took him under his wing, accompanied him to Richmond, and introduced him to the Secretary of War, who ordered him to report to General STUART. This he did in the vicinity of Richmond, just before the battle of Seven Pines. He soon gained the friendship and confidence of that gallant soldier, and from that day to the end of STUART's life, in April, 1865, was his constant companion.

It is no small compliment to Col. Fox Borcke's manhood that, amid such adverse circumstances, he should so rapidly have attained, as high a place both on the staff of his chief and in the hearts of all who came in contact with him. The Colonel, it is true, is gifted with a fine personal tact, and has every mark of a soldier, brilliant in every manly exercise, and a favorite with the ladies; of course, but scarcely less so with the stern sex. He tells his story without any "flock modesty"; and we, qui pars quorum sumus, know that his record is true. His admiration for General STUART is unbounded, and all the glory he claims is as one of the favored satellites of this his great luminary. He never indulges in reflections, moral or political. He is a matter-of-fact man, with a fine poetic eye for the beauties of nature, whether displayed in the dark foliage of the distant mountain-slope, the large hickory-tree under whose shadow shade he was musing his dry corn-husked, a beautiful wavy-haired white handkerchief at the bay windows of the great plantations, or the chequered muses. From the thoughts mentioned on the former, we rather suspect that a fine heart, a kind, gentle, charming, & the most amiable of characters, though in any other shape.

After leaving this week, we need hardly add, that the narrative is one of great interest to all, of whatever political proclivity, or, indeed, to those who, like us, so lately worshipped the same star, on which he once ascended. He gives life-like pictures of Davis, Lee, JACKSON, LONGSTREET, and, indeed, all the prominent officers connected with the Army of Northern Virginia.

To illustrate his style, and give our readers a taste of the Colonel's narrative powers, we give a few extracts. His subject is very definite, and were we to follow in detail, we should copy the whole, but our space is limited, and we must refer our friends to the September Number of "Blackwood's Magazine," which contains the first instalment of the "Memoirs."

"After giving a lively account of running the blockade in the "Arie," he thus speaks of our arrival:

"The early morning found me again on deck, looking with great interest upon the many scenes of military activity future before me. I knew the general direction of duty, of adventure, of danger, and lay before me in the full splendor of the rising sun, and presented with its harb'ful fullness, a commodious villa-like private dwellings, its extensive gardens, its straight streets, lined on either side by noble trees, its sparkling sea-front, against which the blue wave broke gently—magnificent appearance. As I walked into the town, I could not fail to remark the absence of that bustle that with me, accustomed as I was to European discipline and uniform, the first impression of the Confederate soldiers was not a favorable one; and had no idea how soon these same men would excite my highest admiration on the battle-field. But I had small opportunity to judge, as I was to remain in Charleston. The trains for Richmond left the station about seven, and I was one of its passengers—wondering much at the odd-shaped, long, lumbering railway car load of coal, which was rolling with me, and more than fifty other occupants, rapidly and dangerously to wards the scene of military operations in Virginia."

"Whizzing through the rice fields, cotton-fields, cozy swamps, and pine woods of the two Carolinas, we came at last to forests of oak and hickory, which alternated with peaceful-looking farms and fertile estates, in the fair land of the Old Dominion."

Of his first meeting, with Gen. STUART and the Virginia cavalry, he speaks in the following terms:

"It was a week, and fully deodorized, from his arrival, when, with the first glimpse of the sun, breaking through the exhausted clouds, the tramp sounded, saddle, and Colonel Fitz Lee informed me that he had just received marching orders. He added that he would start in fifteen minutes, and that my best chance of meeting Gen. STUART was to ride with the regiment. It was marvellous to see how readily those unilitary-looking troopers obeyed the orders of their Colonel, and with what discipline and rapidity the breaking up of the camp was managed. I suffered the whole regiment, eight hundred strong, to pass me, that I might observe them in all their movements. The company called forth no admiring gaze. The soldiers of the Virginia, whose easy and graceful gait betrayed the habitude of hard, bold exercise, and they were mounted mostly on blooded animals, some of which the proudest guardman, or the most courageous, would have been glad to show off in Hyde Park. Looking back across three eventful years to that mortal day, I feel how little I then thought that I should be joined so closely to these brave fellows in fatigue and sight, and that I should have to mourn the loss of—also as many who afterwards fell around me in battle. After a ride of three hours, passing directly through Richmond to the opposite side of the city, we reached the point of our destination, and Col. Winder, who had sent me to a man, galloping rapidly along on an active horse, burst into Stuart's, the man whose arrival I awaited so impatiently, and who subsequently became to me one of the greatest and best friends I have had in this world."

"General Stuart was a stoutly-built man, rather above the middle height, of frank and winning expression, the lower part of his fine face covered with a thick brown beard, which flowed over his breast. His eye was quick and piercing, and of a bright blue in repose, but changing to darker tinge under high excitement. His whole person seemed instinct with vitality; his movements were full of life and energy, and altogether, he was a picture of a dashing cavalry leader."

"He delighted in the sound of the chargers and the roll of the bugle, and he had something of a man's weakness for the ostentation of the part. He admired the latest quality in his jockey uniform, which consisted of a tall grey jacket, trousers of the same stuff, and over them high military boots, a yellow silk waist, and a grey slouch hat, surrounded by a wide sweeping black ostrich plume. Thus attired, sitting gracefully on his fine horse, he did not fail to attract the notice and admiration of all who saw him ride along."

A. H. DAWSON, of Georgia, delivered a lecture recently in New York, in reply to the recent speech of Senator Phillips.

Some idea of the extent of the oyster trade may be formed from the fact, stated in the newspapers of Norfolk, that the shipment of oysters from that city to Baltimore, Boston and New York each trip of the steamers, and about the same to Boston, and the two lines of Baltimore steamers take away an average of about 1000 barrels.

The capacity of the yard for holding spectators having been considerably augmented, directions were given by Major Russell for the sale of two hundred tickets of admission. He had application for ten thousand. The hour for the execution not being generally known, people began to assemble as early as 7 o'clock. The crowd was admitted to the yard until nearly 10. The crowd could not get in at all soon because of the great number of soldiers, many of whom were maimed Andersonville. The facilities for observation for the outside crowd were few—chiefly confined to the tops of a row of sheds in the capitol grounds, a few houses tops, and the dome of the capitol a quarter of a mile distant. The houses tops were peopled at an early hour, and favorable places for seeing commanded by the commandant of the prison.

At 10 o'clock, all being ready, Maj. Russell and Capt. Winderbridge and the guard entered Wirz's room to bring him to the scaffold. Wirz, however, the doors were open, and lay in bed, having been engaged in the previous night in the confessions and now continuing with the request to prepare for the final scene. Without any reference to his numerous, however, very poor, physical palsy as to his appearance in the yard, he said and said also that he hoped to have a white gown to wear. The officers proceeded to cover him with a shawl, his book, but the handcuffs would not slip on to his right arm, it being much swollen. His limbs were therefore all

thanks for your generous confidence in me, I should, perhaps, close. But the evidence you have given of your kindness, and confidence in me—evidence so unexpected as it is gratifying—authorizes me, I trust without presumption, to add a few words of counsel.

For years past it has been the boast of our State that there was but one party within her of one mind, and the responsibility thereof, has just appeared, from the press of APPALACHIAN & CO., NEW YORK. We have not seen it, nor do we notice if it excepts our late embittered enemy, JOHN W. FORNEY, in the Philadelphia Press, which, as a matter of course, is very denunciatory. The following is the preface:

"The following historical narrative of the events preceding the rebellion was prepared soon after its outbreak, substantially in the present form. It may be asked, why, then, was it not published at an earlier period? The answer is, that the publication was delayed to avoid the misinterpretation which, at this time, was prevalent. Mr. Lincoln's administration—in the prosecution of pending hostilities, rather than demanded it far better to defer temporary inquiries than to expose himself to such charges. He never doubted the successful event of the transaction during the most gloomy periods.

"Having drawn his first breath soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution and the Union which it established, and having been an eye-witness of the blessings effects of these in securing liberty and property at home, and in impressing an example to the oppressed in other lands, he felt an abiding conviction that the rights of man could not be denied, or the great charter of their rights to be destroyed. The Constitution, as interpreted by its framers, he has ever held, deviated but slightly from the principles of justice and of law, and gave to all the means of protection, of redress, and of redress of wrongs, as well as to the maintenance of the public welfare, and the safety of the nation. He believed that the specific powers which it conferred on the Federal Government, notwithstanding the experience of the last divided states, were sufficient for almost every possible emergency, whether in peace or in war. He therefore claimed the scepter—if I might so say—of the nation's power, as it was then, to do one's duty—that while in the exercise of executive functions, he never violated any of its provisions."

"It may be observed that no extensive and formidable rebellion of an infantile people, against an established government, has ever arisen without a long train of causes and circumstances. A principal object of the slaves, therefore, in attacking the rebels, was to make a sketch of the antecedents and the immediate period of the rebellion.

"In performing this task, the text naturally fixes itself, as the starting point, upon the existence of domestic slavery in the South, recognized and protected as this was by the Constitution of the United States; we shall not inquire whether its patriotic and enlightened framers acted with wise foresight in yielding their sanction to an institution which is in itself a great social evil, though they considered this was necessary to avoid the still greater calamity of dissolving the Convention without the formation of our Federal Union.

"The narrative will provide the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book, however, has omitted the name of the author of the original and comprehensive sketch of all the leading features of the Southern Abolitionists, both in 1861 and of Congressmen in 1862.

"The author of the book,